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Report of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Saskatchewan

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Introduction

The Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Saskatchewan (the Commission) was established pursuant to the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act* (the Act). The Commission is charged with setting the geographic boundaries of electoral districts for the election of members of Parliament from Saskatchewan to the House of Commons.

The Commission was established in February 2012, commencing with the appointment by the Chief Justice of Saskatchewan of the Commission chair, Mr. Justice Ronald Mills, a judge of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan. The Speaker of the House of Commons appointed two other Commission members: Dr. John Courtney, Professor Emeritus of Political Studies and Senior Policy Fellow in the Johnson-Shoyama Graduate School of Public Policy at the University of Saskatchewan, who is the author of *Commissioned Ridings: Designing Canada's Electoral Districts* (2001); and Mr. David Marit, a grain and oilseed farmer who has served as president of the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities since 2006. Professor Courtney served as vice-chair of the Commission.

The Commission secretary was Ms. Illa Knudsen of Saskatoon. The Commission's geographical consultant, retained by Elections Canada, was Ms. Barbara Robertson of Ottawa, Ontario.

The 2011 decennial census established the population of the province of Saskatchewan at 1,033,381. Saskatchewan's representation in the House of Commons is 14 members, corresponding to 14 electoral districts (also called "ridings" or "constituencies"). The population of the province divided by 14 gives an electoral quota for each electoral district of 73,813.

The Act directs that the division of the province into electoral districts shall proceed on the basis that the population of each electoral district shall, as closely as reasonably possible, correspond to the electoral quota of 73,813. The Commission is required to consider the following: (a) the community of interest or community of identity in or the historical pattern of the electoral district, and (b) a manageable geographic size for districts in sparsely populated, rural or northern regions of the province.

The Commission's first priority is, as closely as reasonably possible, to have each electoral district contain 73,813 residents. The 2011 populations of the electoral districts created in the 2002 federal redistribution, together with their variances from the 2011 electoral quota of 73,813, are shown in the following table.

Electoral District	Population 2011	Variance from Quota (73,813)
Battlefords—Lloydminster	76,295	3.36%
Blackstrap	85,541	15.89%
Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River	71,376	–3.30%
Cypress Hills—Grasslands	60,983	–17.38%
Palliser	68,544	–7.14%
Prince Albert	74,228	0.56%
Regina—Lumsden—Lake Centre	70,276	–4.79%
Regina—Qu'Appelle	71,219	–3.51%
Saskatoon—Humboldt	82,743	12.10%

Electoral District	Population 2011	Variance from Quota (73,813)
Saskatoon—Rosetown—Biggar	72,893	–1.25%
Saskatoon—Wanuskewin	82,553	11.84%
Souris—Moose Mountain	68,013	–7.86%
Wascana	82,241	11.42%
Yorkton—Melville	66,476	–9.94%
Total	**1,033,381**	

The Commission's Initial Proposal

When the Commission commenced its deliberations, the electoral districts in place consisted of six mixed rural–small city districts and eight mixed rural–large city districts, four emanating into rural Saskatchewan from Regina and four from Saskatoon.

The population of Saskatchewan increased by 5.56% over the previous census. The two major cities grew at a substantially faster rate than the province as a whole. Regina's population increased by 8.34% and Saskatoon's by 12.89%. Three factors accounted for the population growth in Saskatoon and Regina: (1) intra-provincial migration from farms, villages and towns to the cities; (2) a net gain for the cities of interprovincial migrants; and (3) increased numbers of international migrants settling disproportionately in the two cities.

Saskatchewan's four fastest-growing electoral districts over the past decade were all of the mixed urban-rural variety. These are districts in which the majority of the population resides in a quadrant of one of the province's two major cities and the minority in the adjoining, often geographically large, aggregation of towns, villages and farms. The 2011 Census confirmed that the expanded population of these four districts (Blackstrap, Saskatoon—Humboldt, Saskatoon—Wanuskewin and Wascana) had resulted in large measure from the increase in the urban component of the mixed districts. Between 2001 and 2011 these four districts averaged a population increase of 15.22%. By contrast the remaining 10 districts grew by 1.5% over the same period.

This Commission, like the 2002 commission in its initial proposal, felt that the time had come to have a number of electoral districts located solely within the geographical limits of the province's two largest cities. Saskatchewan's demographic composition had changed from the time of the last commission and had changed even more significantly since 1966, when the first mixed rural-urban electoral districts were created. The Commission believed that the communities of interest and identity were more closely aligned within the city boundaries than they were between the city and rural areas. Put plainly, residents of Forest Grove, Nutana and Riversdale in Saskatoon share more common concerns with one another than with residents of Rosetown and Humboldt.

Before drafting its proposal, the Commission invited the public to provide comments on their vision of electoral districts. This resulted in over 200 communications that overwhelmingly supported the concept of dedicated city ridings for Regina and Saskatoon. These indications served to confirm the Commission's initial thoughts. The outcome was a decision to propose a set of boundaries significantly different from that of the past decade.

The Commission's initial proposal called for the creation of three exclusively urban districts in Saskatoon and two in Regina. As a result of a smaller population in Regina, one district in that city was slated to remain an urban-rural blend. The province's remaining eight districts would continue to be rural–small city hybrids.

The Commission was mindful that changes of this nature in Saskatoon and Regina would result in the significant realignment of some other constituencies. In order to approximate the average population per electoral district (i.e. the electoral quota), these new constituencies would of necessity be geographically larger than the previous ones.

A more detailed consideration of the process that guided the initial proposal can be found in the Proposal for the Province of Saskatchewan document. It was published on the Commission's website and in the *Canada Gazette* through Elections Canada. The main aspects of the proposal were advertised extensively through provincial, regional and local newspapers in early August 2012.

Public Hearings

The Commission was required by the Act to hold sittings to hear representations by interested persons with respect to the proposed electoral districts. For this purpose, the Commission held public hearings at the following places:

Regina	Ramada Hotel and Convention Centre	Monday, September 17, 2012
Swift Current	Credit Union iPlex	Tuesday, September 18, 2012
Weyburn	Royal Canadian Legion	Wednesday, September 19, 2012
Fort Qu'Appelle	Treaty Four Governance Centre	Thursday, September 20, 2012
Regina	Ramada Hotel and Convention Centre	Friday, September 21, 2012
Regina	Ramada Hotel and Convention Centre	Saturday, September 22, 2012
Saskatoon	Radisson Hotel	Monday, October 1, 2012
North Battleford	Don Ross Centre	Tuesday, October 2, 2012
Prince Albert	Carlton Comprehensive High School	Wednesday, October 3, 2012
Tisdale	RECplex	Thursday, October 4, 2012
Saskatoon	Radisson Hotel	Friday, October 5, 2012
Saskatoon	Radisson Hotel	Saturday, October 6, 2012

The experience of the two previous commissions suggested that this Commission could expect fewer than 40 people to appear before it. The commissioners were pleasantly surprised when 230 people expressed a desire to appear at the public hearings. To accommodate this interest, four extra days and extended hours were set for Regina and Saskatoon.

Presentations were made by the following groups of people: members of Parliament; representatives of rural municipalities, small towns and villages; individual city councillors; defeated federal candidates; and a cross-section of the general public. The city councils of Saskatoon and Regina did not take a position in support of or in opposition to the proposal. The Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities took an official position in opposition to dedicated urban ridings for Saskatoon and Regina. The Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association took an official position in support of dedicated urban ridings for Saskatoon and Regina.

A majority of those who appeared at the public hearings opposed the proposal. Their principal focus was on maintaining rural-urban hybrid districts and on speaking against the creation of exclusively urban ridings for Saskatoon and Regina. A significant minority of those appearing at the public hearings supported the Commission's proposal.

The Commission received nearly 3,000 other communications in various forms. A large number of individual e-mails and letters were received. A small number of group presentations and a considerable number of identical postcards and petitions were filed. Clearly, a large number of contacts were inspired by the encouragement of members of Parliament opposed to the abolition of rural-urban hybrid districts. Representatives of political parties whose candidates had not been elected supported the proposal, presumably in the belief that the changes would enhance their political fortunes in upcoming elections.

A few presenters suggested that the changes contained in the proposal would convey to the public the impression that the purpose of the changes was to provide an advantage to a particular person or party in the next election. Unfortunately, some people view any activity that might impact on the election of their candidate or party as good or bad insofar as it supports or hinders the election of that candidate or party. They see such decisions through a political lens.

The Commission stressed the following point on several occasions throughout the public hearings: setting the electoral district boundaries to promote the election of a particular person or political party was not a criterion that the Commission was prepared to consider or condone. The Commission ignored contacts made for the purpose of attempting to gain political advantage for any party.

The Commission's concern is with the democratic process and, to that end, its deliberations and decisions are informed by the law under which the process is to be conducted. The Commission understands that, regardless of its reasoning and intention, there will be some who will view its decisions in terms of political winners and losers. The Commission has little doubt, however, that the general public accepts the new electoral districts as a genuine effort to comply with the principles of the Act and to ensure respect for the democratic process.

Opposition to the proposal was centered on the following six basic themes:

1. By moving to solely urban ridings from blended rural-urban ridings, the cities of Saskatoon and Regina would each lose a member of Parliament.

The Commission did not accept this claim. The fact is that neither Regina nor Saskatoon currently has exclusive urban representation.

The 2011 populations of the cities of Saskatoon and Regina were 222,189 and 193,100, respectively. When those populations are divided by the per-district quota of 73,813, which constitutes the basis for the allocation of Saskatchewan's 14 districts, the mathematics is very clear. The city of Saskatoon is entitled to three strictly urban seats, and the city of Regina to 2.5 seats. The population of the one urban-rural hybrid seat of Regina—Qu'Appelle (as revised in this report) is 72,891, of which approximately one half resides within the city and one half within the rural portion of the district.

It should be noted that, in the proposal, the Regina—Qu'Appelle electoral district was reconfigured and enlarged slightly to encompass the boundaries of additional First Nations reserves. This was done so that the specific community of interest of First Nations people – which was a feature of both the urban and rural segments of the existing constituency – was ensured.

2. Saskatchewan is too small a province for its representation to be fragmented between urban and rural communities. Members of Parliament should essentially represent the diversified interests of the entire province to create provincial unity.

The Commission did not accept this argument. The Act recognizes that geographic areas containing a certain number of people sharing communities of identity and interest should have a representative speaking to their concerns. Residents of the province are entitled to have a member of Parliament who speaks to and focuses on the issues of central importance to them. The Commission is convinced that the time has arrived to accept the distinctive urban character of the province's two major cities.

The Commission was told repeatedly that city residents wanted their member of Parliament to focus on issues and on solutions to those issues that were relevant to them. City dwellers did not want their representation watered down by their member of Parliament compromising on a position to satisfy the concerns of the rural population.

The Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association captured the essence of this point in its submission:

> Saskatchewan's two largest cities comprise 40% of the province's total population and are both growing at [a] record pace …. This population influx, which creates unique challenges for Saskatoon and Regina, is not experienced elsewhere in Saskatchewan. As large urban centres with dense populations, both cities face numerous social issues unique to cities. These issues include access to affordable housing, homelessness, addressing an urban [A]boriginal population, meet[ing] the needs of new immigrants, and complex policing matters involving organized crime and gangs. The cities are also concerned with mass transit, finding solutions to air pollution as a result of increased traffic and industry, funding of major infrastructure projects relating to multi-million dollar wastewater and water treatment facilities, solid waste landfills, road networks, and large-scale recreational and cultural facilities. Although economic linkages exist between rural and urban populations, the interests of rural areas and smaller towns and villages are significantly different [from those of] large urban centres.

3. The creation of solely urban ridings in Saskatoon and Regina will drive a wedge between urban and rural residents.

The Commission did not accept this argument. It presupposes that the interests of rural and city dwellers are currently identical and that, if left alone, the boundaries will continue to reflect those shared interests. This approach conforms to a reality some people wish to see, not to the way things are. Those making this argument implicitly recognize that the interests of rural and city dwellers are not the same, and that if the cities get their own representatives, the compromise necessitated by a representative of rural-urban interests will be lost. Electoral boundaries that recognize diverse urban-rural concerns do not drive a wedge between communities. Rather they simply acknowledge the differences that do exist.

4. The creation of urban ridings in Saskatoon and Regina will necessitate large, unmanageable rural ridings whose geographic size will result in the loss of effective representation.

The Commission did not accept this argument. The realignment of the former blended ridings naturally results in the rural portion of those ridings becoming geographically larger than they were before the proposal. Even so, these new rural ridings are still smaller than the four largest ridings already in existence (Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River, Cypress Hills—Grasslands, Souris—Moose Mountain and Yorkton—Melville). None of the members of Parliament serving those four districts

communicated to the Commission that they were unable to adequately serve the needs of their constituents. The Commission therefore expects no loss of effective representation for the residents of the new, geographically mid-size districts.

The Commission is also mindful that the method of communication between members of Parliament and their constituents, and between the constituents themselves, is rapidly evolving. The Internet, social media and changing methods of electronic communication have made personal contact easier, more frequent and more cost effective. This trend will not reverse itself.

5. Saskatchewan should not follow the lead of other provinces in the creation of solely urban ridings as the realities of those much larger urban centres are different from the realities of Saskatoon and Regina.

The Commission accepts this argument. A number of people supporting the proposal suggested that Saskatchewan should have urban ridings to get in step with the rest of the provinces, thereby ensuring a measure of consistency among electoral districts across Canada. The Commission did not agree with this approach. Each province has its own commission recognizing its uniqueness. Every province has a separate experience of settlement and economic and social development. Each has its own priorities and political character. The Commission ignored the approach that other provinces have taken to electoral redistribution and focused on the reality that is Saskatchewan today.

6. Currently, voter apathy is at an all-time high. The Commission will compound this problem if it makes significant changes to the electoral boundaries.

The Commission did not accept this argument. Assuming that voter apathy is a significant problem, the Commission fails to see how maintaining the status quo will alleviate that problem. The commissioners heard from young urban dwellers – among them immigrants, refugees, Aboriginal people, Francophones and gay people – who felt disenfranchised by having to share their member of Parliament with others who did not understand their current, largely urban, concerns. Many of these urban dwellers also expressed a lack of knowledge of rural concerns. It is not the role of the Commission to set boundaries encompassing people whose community of interest is weak in an attempt to force them to become more knowledgeable about the situation of others.

Those in favour of the proposal for solely urban ridings in Regina and Saskatoon acknowledged that there were similarities in the issues facing both urban and rural dwellers, but argued that the nature of those issues was significantly different. For example, everyone is concerned about crime; however, gang violence, drug addiction, prostitution and incarceration of criminals are issues that take on a far different focus and immediacy in Saskatoon and Regina than they do in Rosetown or Humboldt.

The Commission heard a recurring theme in submissions from a significant number of people who favoured the proposal, which was the need for the member of Parliament to focus on their concerns and to emphasize solutions acceptable to people living in the cities. As stated by one presenter, "I would like to take this opportunity to say that as an urban resident ... I am in full support of the boundary changes. I feel that the proposed changes would ensure that my own voice, as well as the voices of the vast majority of other urban voters, are actually heard."

The Changing Demographics of Saskatchewan and Final Decisions

The changing face of the province was reflected in numerous presentations made by people who, in some measure, represented the new demographic mosaic of Saskatchewan. The belief that people in Saskatoon and Regina are just one step removed from the farm may have been true at one point, but it no longer describes the reality of the cities. Within the cities, many who once lived on farms or in small towns and villages no longer have any connection to rural or agricultural life. Residents who move from other parts of the country or the world have little understanding of Saskatchewan's rural way of life. Perhaps it would be better if they did, but the mandate of the Commission is to reflect the province's reality, not to promote a particular vision.

Those who opposed the establishment of exclusively urban ridings spoke of communities of interest created by trading patterns. They talked about driving into the city to see a doctor or dentist, to buy groceries and furniture, or to work. Contact alone, however, does not create a community of interest. A number of presenters from the rural areas spoke about how their children are now living and working in the city, and how they come to the city to visit their children and grandchildren. The rural residents believe this contact gives them shared concerns with urban dwellers. The Commission does not accept that this type of contact creates communities of interest.

The majority of the submissions made following the publication of the proposal focused on, or were in opposition to, creating solely urban ridings in Regina and Saskatoon. But defining electoral boundaries is not simply a numbers game. The Commission is expected to use its knowledge and experience in applying the principles contained in the Act to the establishment of boundaries.

When the 2002 commission initially proposed solely urban districts, all 32 submissions it received during the public hearings were opposed to that approach. The 2002 commission reverted to the blended ridings in its final report, citing unanimous opposition to its proposal as a reason.

It is not for this Commission to comment on the rationale employed by the previous commission. The representations made to this Commission have been considerably different in both number and argument than those in the past. There is significant public support for dedicated urban ridings. The support, while widespread throughout the province, is mainly centered in Saskatoon and Regina.

The Commission's final report therefore acknowledges and respects the community of interest within the cities. It reaffirms three urban ridings for Saskatoon as well as two urban ridings and one blended rural-urban riding for Regina. The solely urban electoral districts of Saskatoon and Regina do not extend beyond the city limits.

As well, it should be noted that the Commission endeavoured to construct all electoral districts in the province in a manner that respects the integrity of municipal and First Nations reserve boundaries.

The names that the Commission proposes for the 14 electoral districts, the population in each district, and the percentage by which the population departs from the electoral quota in each district are as follows.

Electoral District	Population 2011	Variance from Quota (73,813)
Battlefords—Lloydminster	70,039	-5.11%
Cypress Hills—Grasslands	67,834	-8.10%
Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River	69,471	-5.88%
Humboldt—Warman—Martensville—Rosetown	74,585	1.05%
Moose Jaw—Lake Centre—Lanigan	74,399	0.79%
Prince Albert	77,361	4.81%
Regina—Lewvan	79,587	7.82%
Regina—Qu'Appelle	72,891	-1.25%
Regina—Wascana	77,208	4.60%
Saskatoon—Grasswood	72,010	-2.44%
Saskatoon—University	76,257	3.31%
Saskatoon West	76,704	3.92%
Souris—Moose Mountain	73,765	-0.07%
Yorkton—Melville	71,270	-3.45%
Total	**1,033,381**	

Changes Made to the Initial Proposal

The majority of the submissions to the Commission dealt with the general concept of the appropriateness of solely urban ridings. There were, nonetheless, a number of submissions that dealt specifically with proposed boundaries of individual constituencies. The Commission has, where possible, accepted the suggestions presented for changes in particular districts:

1. In the Cypress Hills—Grasslands riding, residents acknowledged that the geographic boundaries needed to expand because of the declining population. The Commission had proposed moving the boundary eastward. The submissions convinced the commissioners that the eastern boundary should be moved back to its previous position and that the northern boundary should be extended to include Kindersley. This has been done.

2. In the proposed Lloydminster—Battlefords—Rosthern electoral district, strong representations convinced the Commission to make the western portion of this district run north–south and to move the eastern boundary as far west as possible while still maintaining appropriate population numbers. This has been done, and the constituency will keep the name Battlefords—Lloydminster.

3. In the proposed Kindersley—Rosetown—Humboldt electoral district, numerous submissions argued that the constituency extended too far east and west. Such comments, together with the transfer of Kindersley to Cypress Hills—Grasslands and the adjustments made to the proposed Lloydminster—Battlefords—Rosthern district, led the Commission to make significant changes to the district to the east, north and west of Saskatoon. Accordingly, this district has been reconstructed to include Rosthern but not Kindersley and has been renamed Humboldt—Warman—Martensville—Rosetown.

4. In the Yorkton—Melville riding, a change has been made to the boundary north of Hudson Bay to include a small, isolated population.

5. The Walsh Acres area in north Regina has been transferred from Regina—Qu'Appelle to Regina—Lewvan. This necessitated some minor adjustments in the downtown core to bring the population figures of both districts into greater equilibrium.

6. The Commission accepted several representations for the proposed Saskatoon ridings. The southern boundary of Saskatoon—University (proposed as Saskatoon Centre—University) has been extended along 8th Street in recognition of Nutana's community of identity. To aggregate a number of similar communities of interest, Riversdale, central Saskatoon, Westmount, Mount Royal and the South Industrial area of the city were removed from the proposed Saskatoon Centre—University riding and placed in the newly defined Saskatoon West riding. In turn, to reflect another community of interest, the subdivisions to the west of the South Saskatchewan River, north of 42nd Street and east of Warman Road, were removed from Saskatoon West and added to Saskatoon—University.

7. Lily Plain and areas south to McDowell have been moved into the Prince Albert electoral district to reflect the geographic reality that associates them with the city of Prince Albert.

Names of the Revised Electoral Districts

In many electoral districts where the boundary changes were incremental, the names of the districts have remained the same. The names in the cities of Regina and Saskatoon were selected to reflect geographical identifiers. The names in the newly defined rural constituencies reflect their principal communities, including Saskatchewan's two newest cities of Martensville and Warman.

Conclusion

The Commission was impressed with the level of public participation in the formulation of the electoral district boundaries. The commissioners are grateful for the extensive public contact they received both before and after the proposal was published. It stands as a testament to the commitment of the people of Saskatchewan to remain engaged in the democratic process.

The Commission was not able to come to a unanimous agreement on all aspects of this report. A dissenting report by Mr. David Marit is appended as Schedule A. His comments reflect the areas in which he disagreed with the majority.

Respectfully submitted and dated at the City of Saskatoon, in the Province of Saskatchewan, this 19th day of December, 2012.

Mr. Justice Ronald C. Mills
Chair

Dr. John C. Courtney
Vice-Chair

CERTIFIED copy of the Report of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Saskatchewan.

Signature

Date

Schedules

Schedule A – Dissenting Report of Commissioner David Marit

As a member of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Saskatchewan, I do not agree with the recommendations outlined in the report being filed by my fellow commission members, Mr. Justice Ronald Mills and Dr. John Courtney, and am therefore filing this dissenting report.

I strongly disagree with the proposed electoral boundary changes. Our commission had heard from many residents, city councillors and business leaders from Regina and Saskatoon of their concerns about both cities losing elected representation. These are community leaders who, I believe, know more of what is best for their communities than the commission.

With such drastic changes in all of the ridings, I am very concerned about voter apathy. There will be voter confusion in the next election and possibly in the election after that. At a time when it is difficult to encourage voter turnout, changing the boundaries so drastically and causing voter confusion will only diminish that turnout.

Looking at the proposed changes and where the province is experiencing the greatest growth (that is, in Regina and Saskatoon), it is clear that in 10 years from now we will be making drastic changes again to address variances from the population quota. The Honourable Brad Wall, Premier of Saskatchewan, is boldly predicting, based on previous years' growth, that the population of Saskatchewan will be 1.2 million by the year 2020.

That will be two years prior to the next federal electoral boundaries review. If this increase comes to pass, we will have to go back to blended rural-urban ridings to bring fairness in terms of geographic size and fair representation to Regina and Saskatoon. If this population growth continues, we could see the population quota increase by over 10,000.

In my opinion, that would mean having to go back to the blended rural-urban ridings for two very significant reasons: to make the geographic size of the ridings fair to all residents of Saskatchewan; and to ensure fair representation in our two largest cities, Regina and Saskatoon.

The commission heard from many community leaders and residents about their concerns regarding trading patterns. Martensville and Warman have become cities because people working and doing their day-to-day business in Saskatoon have decided to move out of that urban centre for various reasons. This does not mean that their interests in relation to the city have changed. The same can be said for White City, Balgonie, Pilot Butte and Emerald Park outside of the city of Regina.

There were many letters and public submissions from people concerned about being removed from their normal trading patterns or from their "community of interest". The mayor of the city of Humboldt, about an hour away from the city of Saskatoon, was very concerned that Humboldt was no longer part of a Saskatoon riding since it maintains a connection to that city.

I understand that the role of the commission was to look at the geographic size of the ridings and also to consider their community of interest. The community of interest concept is very interesting as it can be defined in different ways. It can be defined by social interests, cultural interests, business interests, infrastructure interests, trading pattern interests, etc. Giving consideration to one or another of these varied types of interests can drastically change the boundaries of the ridings.

Close to 75% of the letters and public submissions the commission received were opposed to the proposed boundary changes. The number of replies that the commission heard and read, to my understanding, was the highest in Canada per capita. That is a very powerful argument for leaving the electoral boundaries, as close as the commission can, in their current form in Saskatchewan.

The first time that the commission met, the concept of strictly urban ridings was discussed. I felt that we could have adjusted some of the ridings around Regina and Saskatoon to reflect a more urban lens. I offered suggestions to the other commission members: for example, we could have made Meewasin into an urban riding by including Warman and Martensville with it. Blackstrap could easily have become an urban riding. This would have given Saskatoon two urban ridings and three ridings with an urban-rural blend. The overall number of seats in the city of Saskatoon would not have been reduced.

In Regina, the commission could have made the Wascana riding a predominately urban riding. Palliser could have included the city of Moose Jaw and a greater part of the west side of Regina. As well, Regina—Qu'Appelle could have included more of the northwest end of Regina and the communities east of Regina to become a more urban riding.

I also strongly believe that Moose Jaw's and Regina's communities of interest, from a federal perspective, are very similar. As well, because of their proximity, those two cities are very much connected by similar interests.

I strongly believe those changes would have addressed everyone's concerns. The number of seats in Regina and Saskatoon would not have been reduced, and rural ridings would not have grown so large.

Saskatchewan is a unique province. It is deep in history, with agriculture being its backbone. Our cities are connected in many ways to rural Saskatchewan and agriculture. Saskatchewan is a changing province: oil and gas development is growing; new potash mines are being built, and all others are expanding. All of this is taking place in rural Saskatchewan, but most of the employees and the service providers for these major industries will be housed in our cities.

Saskatchewan is experiencing and will continue to experience immigration growth. Many of the concerns that immigrants have must be dealt with at the provincial and municipal levels. Federal responsibilities are affordable housing, social programs and infrastructure. Saskatoon and Regina are seeing most of this immigration, so with these two cities now losing federal representatives, it is my opinion that they will be lacking representation.

In closing, I ask that the parliamentary committee reject the proposal put forward by Mr. Justice Mills and Professor Courtney of the Saskatchewan Commission. I would also ask that the committee request the commission to redraft the federal electoral boundaries report in order to come back with fairer representation for Regina and Saskatoon and to revisit the blended urban-rural ridings requested by approximately 75% of all submissions received. It is very important that we get this right because the province of Saskatchewan is experiencing growth unlike any it has seen in its history.

I have enjoyed my experience as a commission member. I have had the great privilege of serving rural Saskatchewan for the past seven years as president of the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities. I have seen rural and urban communities co-operating and working better together in the past five years than they have ever done before. If the committee approves the proposed boundary changes, I believe there will be a negative impact not only on our communities, but also on the province as a whole. This is not the time to change the boundaries so dramatically.

Dated at the City of Saskatoon, in the Province of Saskatchewan, this 19th day of December, 2012.

Mr. David Marit
Member

Schedule B – Boundaries and Names of Electoral Districts

There shall be in the Province of Saskatchewan fourteen (14) electoral districts, named and described as set out below, each of which shall return one member.

In the following descriptions:

(*a*) reference to "arm", "lake", "drive", "street", "crescent", "avenue", "road", "boulevard", "line", "highway", "railway" and "river" signifies their centre line unless otherwise described;

(*b*) sections, townships, ranges and meridians are in accordance with the Dominion Lands system of survey and include the extension thereof in accordance with that system. They are abbreviated as "Sec", "Tp", "R" and "W 2" or "W 3";

(*c*) all Indian reserves lying within the perimeter of an electoral district are included unless otherwise described;

(*d*) wherever a word or expression is used to denote a territorial division, such word or expression shall indicate the territorial division as it existed or was bounded on the first day of January 1, 2011;

(*e*) the translation of the terms "street", "avenue" and "boulevard" follows Treasury Board standards. The translation of all other public thoroughfare designations is based on commonly used terms but has no official recognition; and

(*f*) all coordinates are in reference to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83).

The population figure of each electoral district is derived from the 2011 decennial census.

Battlefords—Lloydminster

(Population: 70,039)

(Map 1)

Consisting of that part of the Province of Saskatchewan described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the west boundary of said province with the south boundary of Tp 56; thence east along said boundary and the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Loon Lake No. 561 to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Meadow Lake No. 588; thence southerly and easterly along the westerly and southerly limits of said rural municipality to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Medstead No. 497; thence generally southerly along said limit to the westerly boundary of Saulteaux Indian Reserve No. 159A; thence southerly and easterly along the westerly and southerly boundaries of said Indian reserve to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Medstead No. 497; thence generally southerly along said limit to the south boundary of Sec 31 Tp 51 R 15 W 3; thence east along the south boundary of Sec 31 to 36 Tp 51 R 15 W 3, Sec 31 to 36 Tp 51 R 14 W 3 and Sec 31 to 36 Tp 51 R 13 W 3 to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Medstead No. 497; thence southerly along said limit to the northerly boundary of Little Pine Indian Reserve No. 116; thence easterly and generally southerly along the northerly and easterly boundaries of said Indian reserve and Moosomin Indian Reserves Nos. 112J and 112G to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Meeting Lake No. 466; thence westerly along said limit to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Round Hill No. 467; thence southerly and westerly along the easterly and southerly limits of said rural municipality to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of North Battleford No. 437; thence southerly along said limit to the northerly limit of Mayfield No. 406; thence easterly along said limit to the unnamed road near the east boundary of

R 14 W 3; thence southerly along said road and its production to the North Saskatchewan River; thence generally westerly and northwesterly along said river to the east boundary of Sec 31 Tp 41 R 14 W 3; thence south along said boundary and the east boundary of Sec 30, 19 and 18 Tp 41 R 14 W 3 to the northerly boundary of Red Pheasant Indian Reserve No. 108; thence easterly along said boundary to the east boundary of Sec 8 Tp 41 R 14 W 3; thence south along said boundary and the east boundary of Sec 5 Tp 41 R 14 W 3, Sec 32, 29, 20, 17, 8 and 5 Tp 40 R 14 W 3 and Sec 32, 29 and 20 Tp 39 R 14 W 3 to the south boundary of Sec 20 Tp 39 R 14 W 3; thence west along said boundary and the south boundary of Sec 19 Tp 39 R 14 W 3 to Highway No. 4; thence generally westerly along said highway to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Rosemount No. 378; thence southerly and generally westerly along the easterly and southerly limits of said rural municipality to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Grandview No. 349; thence southerly along said limit to the southerly limit of said rural municipality; thence westerly along said limit to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Winslow No. 319; thence southerly along said limit to the southerly limit of said rural municipality; thence westerly along said limit and the southerly limit of the rural municipalities of Oakdale No. 320, Prairiedale No. 321 and Antelope Park No. 322 to the west boundary of the Province of Saskatchewan; thence north along said boundary to the point of commencement.

Cypress Hills—Grasslands

(Population: 67,834)

(Map 1)

Consisting of that part of the Province of Saskatchewan described as follows: commencing at the southwest corner of said province; thence north along the west boundary of said province to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Milton No. 292; thence easterly along said limit and the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Kindersley No. 290 to the easterly limit of said rural municipality; thence southerly along said limit to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Snipe Lake No. 259; thence easterly along said limit and the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Monet No. 257 to the easterly limit of said rural municipality; thence southerly along said limit to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of King George No. 256; thence easterly along said limit and the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Coteau No. 255 to the easterly limit of said rural municipality; thence generally southeasterly along said limit to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Maple Bush No. 224; thence easterly and southerly along the northerly and easterly limits of said rural municipality to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Enfield No. 194; thence southerly along the easterly limit of said rural municipality to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Chaplin No. 164; thence easterly along said limit and the northerly limit of the rural municipalities of Wheatlands No. 163 and Caron No. 162 to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Caron No. 162; thence southerly along said limit and the easterly limit of the rural municipalities of Hillsborough No. 132 and Lake Johnston No. 102 to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Lake of the Rivers No. 72; thence easterly and southerly along the northerly and easterly limits of said rural municipality to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Willow Bunch No. 42; thence easterly, generally easterly and generally southwesterly along the northerly, easterly and southerly limits of said rural municipality to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Poplar Valley No. 12; thence generally southerly along said limit to the south boundary of the Province of Saskatchewan; thence west along said boundary to the point of commencement.

Desnethé—Missinippi—Churchill River

(Population: 69,471)

(Map 1)

Consisting of that part of the Province of Saskatchewan lying northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the west boundary of said province with the south boundary of Tp 56; thence east along said boundary and the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Loon Lake No. 561 to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Meadow Lake No. 588; thence southerly and easterly along the westerly and southerly limits of said rural municipality to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Medstead No. 497; thence generally southerly along said limit to the westerly boundary of Saulteaux Indian Reserve No. 159A; thence southerly and easterly along the westerly and southerly boundaries of said Indian reserve to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Medstead No. 497; thence generally southerly along said limit to the south boundary of Sec 31 Tp 51 R 15 W 3; thence east along the south boundary of Sec 31 to 36 Tp 51 R 15, R 14 and R 13 W 3 to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Spiritwood No. 496; thence generally southerly along the westerly limit of said rural municipality to the northerly boundary of Little Pine Indian Reserve No. 116; thence easterly and southerly along the northerly and easterly boundaries of said Indian reserve and Moosomin Indian Reserves Nos. 112J and 112G to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Spiritwood No. 496; thence easterly along said limit to the westerly boundary of Mosquito Grizzly Bear's Head Lean Man TLE Indian Reserve No. 1; thence northwesterly, northerly, easterly and southerly along the westerly, northerly and easterly boundaries of said Indian reserve to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Spiritwood No. 496; thence easterly along said limit and the southerly limit of the Resort Village of Big Shell and the Rural Municipality of Canwood No. 494 to the westerly boundary of Mistawasis Indian Reserve No. 103C; thence generally southerly and easterly along the westerly and southerly boundaries of said Indian reserve; thence southerly, easterly and northerly along the westerly, southerly and northerly boundaries of Mistawasis Indian Reserve No. 103; thence easterly and northerly along the southerly and easterly boundaries of Mistawasis Indian Reserve No. 103B to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Canwood No. 494; thence easterly and northerly along the southerly and easterly limits of said rural municipality to an unnamed road, also being the westerly production of Highway No. 240; thence easterly along said unnamed road, Highway No. 240 and the easterly production of said highway to the westerly boundary of Sturgeon Lake Indian Reserve No. 101; thence southerly, easterly and northerly along the westerly, southerly and easterly boundaries of said Indian reserve to the south boundary of Sec 19 Tp 51 R 27 W 2; thence east along said boundary to the east boundary of Sec 19 Tp 51 R 27 W 2; thence north along said boundary and the east boundary of Sec 30 and 31 Tp 51 R 27 W 2 to the southerly boundary of Little Red River Indian Reserve No. 106C; thence generally easterly along said boundary and the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Paddockwood No. 520 to Highway No. 2; thence northerly along said highway, the easterly limit of Christopher Lake Village and the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Lakeland No. 521 to the south boundary of Tp 54; thence east along said boundary to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Torch River No. 488; thence southerly along said limit to the south boundary of Sec 30 Tp 52 R 21 W 2; thence east along the south boundary of Sec 30 to 25 Tp 52 R 21, R 20, R 19, R 18, R 17, R 16 and R 15 W 2 to an unnamed road near the west boundary of R 14; thence southerly along said unnamed road and Highway No. 35 to Highway No. 55; thence southerly and southeasterly along said highway to the Saskatchewan River; thence generally northeasterly along said river, Tobin Lake and said river to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Moose Range No. 486; thence generally southerly along said limit and the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Hudson Bay No. 394 to the south boundary of Tp 46; thence east along said boundary to Highway No. 9; thence generally northerly along said highway to the southerly boundary of Opaskwayak Cree Nation Indian Reserve No. 27A (Carrot River); thence generally northeasterly along the southerly and easterly

boundaries of said Indian reserve to Highway No. 9; thence generally northeasterly along said highway to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Hudson Bay No. 394; thence easterly along said limit to the east boundary of the Province of Saskatchewan.

Humboldt—Warman—Martensville—Rosetown

(Population: 74,585)

(Map 1)

Consisting of that part of the Province of Saskatchewan described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Glenside No. 377 with Highway No. 4; thence generally easterly along said highway to the north boundary of Sec 18 Tp 39 R 14 W 3; thence east along said boundary and the north boundary of Sec 17 Tp 39 R 14 W 3 to the west boundary of Sec 21 Tp 39 R 14 W 3; thence north along said boundary and the west boundary of Sec 28 and 33 Tp 39 R 14 W 3, Sec 4, 9, 16, 21, 28 and 33 Tp 40 R 14 W 3 and Sec 4 and 9 Tp 41 R 14 W 3 to the south boundary of Sec 17 Tp 41 R 14 W 3; thence west along said boundary to the west boundary of Sec 17 Tp 41 R 14 W 3; thence north along said boundary and the west boundary of Sec 20, 29 and 32 Tp 41 R 14 W 3 to the North Saskatchewan River; thence generally easterly along said river to the production of the unnamed road and the west boundary of Sec 31 Tp 41 R 13 W 3; thence northerly along said production and said unnamed road to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Douglas No. 436; thence westerly, northerly and easterly along the southerly, westerly and northerly limits of said rural municipality to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Meeting Lake No. 466; thence generally northerly and easterly along the westerly and northerly limits of said rural municipality to the westerly boundary of Mosquito Grizzly Bear's Head Lean Man TLE Indian Reserve No. 1; thence northwesterly, northerly, easterly and southerly along the westerly, northerly and easterly boundaries of said Indian reserve to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Meeting Lake No. 466; thence easterly along said limit and the northerly limit of the rural municipalities of Meeting Lake No. 466 and Leask No. 464 and the Resort Village of Pebble Baye to the westerly boundary of Mistawasis Indian Reserve No. 103C; thence southerly and easterly along the westerly and southerly boundaries of said Indian reserve to the westerly boundary of Mistawasis Indian Reserve No. 103; thence southerly, easterly and northerly along the westerly, southerly and easterly boundaries of said Indian reserve to the southerly boundary of Mistawasis Indian Reserve No. 103B; thence generally easterly and northerly along the southerly and easterly boundaries of said Indian reserve to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Leask No. 464; thence easterly, southerly and easterly along the northerly and easterly limits of the Rural Municipality of Leask No. 464 to the North Saskatchewan River; thence southwesterly along said river to the production of the unnamed road and the south boundary of Sec 5 Tp 47 R 3 W 3; thence generally easterly along said production and said unnamed road to its intersection with an unnamed road at approximate latitude 53°02'23"N and longitude 106°10'02"W; thence generally southeasterly along said unnamed road to the east boundary of Sec 17 Tp 46 R 1 W 3; thence south along said boundary and south and west along the east and south boundaries of Sec 8 Tp 46 R 1 W 3 to the east boundary of Sec 6 Tp 46 R 1 W 3; thence south along said boundary and the east boundary of Sec 31 Tp 45 R 1 W 3; thence east along the north boundary of Sec 29, 28 and 27 Tp 45 R 1 W 3; thence north and east along the west and north boundaries of Sec 35 Tp 45 R 1 W 3; thence east along the north boundary of Sec 36 Tp 45 R 1 W 3 to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Duck Lake No. 463; thence southerly along said limit to the South Saskatchewan River; thence generally easterly along said river to the production of Highway No. 25, which is part of the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of St. Louis No. 431; thence easterly along said production and Highway No. 25 to the unnamed road lying east of the east boundary of Tp 45A R 26 W 2; thence southerly along said unnamed road to Highway No. 320; thence easterly along said highway to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of St. Louis No. 431; thence southerly along said limit and southerly and

easterly along the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Hoodoo No. 401 to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Three Lakes No. 400; thence easterly and generally southerly along the northerly and easterly limits of said rural municipality to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of St. Peter No. 369; thence easterly, generally southerly and westerly along the northerly, easterly and southerly limits of said rural municipality to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Humboldt No. 370; thence westerly along the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Humboldt No. 370; thence westerly along the southerly limit of the rural municipalities of Bayne No. 371, Grant No. 372 and Aberdeen No. 373 to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Aberdeen No. 373 and Highway No. 5; thence westerly along said highway to the easterly limit of the City of Saskatoon; thence generally northerly and westerly along the easterly and northerly limits of the City of Saskatoon and Wanuskewin Road to the intersection of Range Road 3052 with Highway No. 11; thence generally southwesterly along said highway to the easterly production of 71st Street West; thence westerly along said production and 71st Street West to Thatcher Avenue; thence southerly along said avenue to Marquis Drive; thence westerly along said drive and Beam Road to the westerly limit of the City of Saskatoon (Range Road 3060); thence generally southerly and generally southeasterly along the city limits to the South Saskatchewan River; thence generally southerly along said river to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Fertile Valley No. 285; thence generally westerly along said limit and the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Milden No. 286; thence northerly along the westerly limit of said rural municipality to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of St. Andrews No. 287; thence westerly along said limit and the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Pleasant Valley No. 288 to the westerly limit of said rural municipality; thence northerly along said limit to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 318; thence westerly, northerly and easterly along the southerly, westerly and northerly limits of said rural municipality to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Biggar No. 347; thence northerly and easterly along the westerly and northerly limits of said rural municipality to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Glenside No. 377; thence northerly along said limit to the point of commencement.

Moose Jaw—Lake Centre—Lanigan

(Population: 74,399)

(Map 1)

Consisting of that part of the Province of Saskatchewan described as follows: commencing at the southwest corner of the Rural Municipality of Loreburn No. 254; thence generally northerly along the Thomson Arm and the South Saskatchewan River to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Dundurn No. 314; thence easterly along the northerly limit of said rural municipality to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Blucher No. 343; thence northerly along said limit to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Blucher No. 343; thence easterly along said limit and the northerly limit of the rural municipalities of Colonsay No. 342, Viscount No. 341, Wolverine No. 340 and Leroy No. 339 to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Leroy No. 339; thence generally southerly along said limit to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Prairie Rose No. 309 and its intersection with Highway No. 6; thence southerly along said highway to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Prairie Rose No. 309; thence southerly along said limit to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Mount Hope No. 279; thence easterly along said limit to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Mount Hope No. 279; thence southerly along said limit to Highway No. 6; thence southerly along said highway to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Longlaketon No. 219; thence generally southerly along the easterly limit of said rural municipality to Highway No. 6 (on the north boundary of Sec 13 Tp 22 R 19 W 2); thence generally southwesterly and southerly along said highway to the unnamed road near the south boundary of Sec 25 Tp 18 R 20 W 2; thence westerly along said road to Pasqua Street North; thence southerly along said street to Armour Road; thence generally northerly and westerly along

said road to Pinkie Road (near the west boundary of Sec 9 Tp 18 R 20 W 2); thence southerly along said road to the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence easterly along said railway to the westerly limit of the City of Regina (Courtney Street); thence southerly and easterly along said limit to Campbell Street; thence southerly along said street to Highway No. 1; thence easterly along said highway to the southerly limit of the City of Regina (easterly of Highway No. 6); thence easterly along said limit and Fifth Base Line to Range Road 190 and the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Sherwood No. 159; thence southerly along said limit and the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Bratt's Lake No. 129 to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Bratt's Lake No. 129; thence westerly along the southerly limit of the rural municipalities of Bratt's Lake No. 129, Redburn No. 130 and Baildon No. 131 to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Baildon No. 131; thence northerly along the westerly limit of the rural municipalities of Baildon No. 131 and Moose Jaw No. 161 to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Marquis No. 191; thence westerly along said limit and the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Eyebrow No. 193 to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Eyebrow No. 193; thence northerly along said limit and the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Huron No. 223 to the southwest corner of the Rural Municipality of Willner No. 253; thence westerly along the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Loreburn No. 254 to the point of commencement.

Prince Albert

(Population: 77,361)

(Map 1)

Consisting of that part of the Province of Saskatchewan described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Shellbrook No. 493 with the North Saskatchewan River; thence westerly and northerly along the southerly and westerly limits of said rural municipality to an unnamed road, also being the westerly production of Highway No. 240; thence easterly along said unnamed road, Highway No. 240 and the easterly production of said highway to the westerly boundary of Sturgeon Lake Indian Reserve No. 101; thence southerly, easterly and northerly along the westerly, southerly and easterly boundaries of said Indian reserve to the south boundary of Sec 19 Tp 51 R 27 W 2; thence east along said boundary to the east boundary of Sec 19 Tp 51 R 27 W 2; thence north along said boundary and the east boundary of Sec 30 and 31 Tp 51 R 27 W 2 to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Buckland No. 491; thence generally easterly along said limit to Highway No. 2; thence northerly along said highway and the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Paddockwood No. 520 to the south boundary of Tp 54; thence east along said boundary to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Paddockwood No. 520; thence southerly along said limit to the south boundary of Sec 30 Tp 52 R 21 W 2; thence east along the north boundary of Sec 19 to 24 Tp 52 R 21, R 20, R 19, R 18, R 17, R 16 and R 15 W 2 to an unnamed road near the west boundary of R 14; thence southerly along said road and Highway No. 35 to Highway No. 55; thence southeasterly along Highway No. 55 to the Saskatchewan River; thence generally northeasterly along said river, Tobin Lake and the Saskatchewan River to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Moose Range No. 486; thence generally southerly and westerly along the easterly and southerly limits of said rural municipality to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Arborfield No. 456; thence southerly and westerly along the easterly and southerly limits of said rural municipality to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Tisdale No. 427; thence southerly and westerly along the easterly and southerly limits of said rural municipality and the southerly limit of the rural municipalities of Star City No. 428, Flett's Springs No. 429 and Invergordon No. 430 to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Invergordon No. 430; thence northerly along said limit to Highway No. 320; thence westerly along said highway to the unnamed road near the west boundary of Sec 18 Tp 44 R 25 W 2; thence northerly along said unnamed road to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Birch Hills No. 460; thence westerly along said limit to the South Saskatchewan River;

thence generally westerly along said river to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Prince Albert No. 461; thence northerly along said limit to the south boundary of Sec 1 Tp 46 R 1 W 3; thence west along the south boundary of Sec 1 and 2 Tp 46 R 1 W 3; thence south and west along the east and south boundaries of Sec 34 Tp 45 R 1 W 3; thence west along the south boundary of Sec 33 and 32 Tp 45 R 1 W 3; thence north along the west boundary of Sec 32 Tp 45 R 1 W 3 and north and east along the west and north boundaries of Sec 5 Tp 46 R 1 W 3; thence north along the west boundary of Sec 9 Tp 46 R 1 W 3 to the unnamed road near the south boundary of Sec 17 Tp 46 R 1 W 3; thence generally northwesterly along said unnamed road to its intersection with an unnamed road at approximate latitude 53°02'23"N and longitude 106°10'02"W; thence generally westerly along said unnamed road and its easterly production to the North Saskatchewan River; thence northerly along said river to the point of commencement.

Regina—Lewvan

(Population: 79,587)
(Map 2)

Consisting of those parts of the Province of Saskatchewan and the City of Regina described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Albert Street (Highway No. 6) and Highway No. 1; thence westerly along Highway No. 1 to Campbell Street; thence generally northerly along said street to the westerly limit of the City of Regina; thence northerly and westerly along said limit to the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence southwesterly along said railway to Pinkie Road (near the west boundary of Sec 21 Tp 17 R 20 W 2); thence northerly along said road to Armour Road; thence generally easterly and southerly along Armour Road to Pasqua Street; thence southerly along said street to Lewvan Drive; thence southerly along said drive to the production of Victoria Avenue; thence generally easterly along said production and Victoria Avenue to Albert Street; thence southerly along said street to the point of commencement.

Regina—Qu'Appelle

(Population: 72,891)
(Map 2)

Consisting of those parts of the Province of Saskatchewan and the City of Regina described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Range Road 2100 and Fifth Base Line; thence westerly along Fifth Base Line and its intermittent production to the easterly boundary of Carry The Kettle Nakoda Indian Reserve No. 76-15; thence northerly, westerly and southerly along the easterly, northerly and westerly boundaries of said Indian reserve to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Indian Head No. 156; thence westerly along said limit and the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of South Qu'Appelle No. 157 to Highway No. 48; thence westerly along said highway and Fifth Base Line to Range Road 190; thence northerly along said road to Highway No. 1; thence westerly along said highway to the easterly limit of the City of Regina; thence northerly along said limit to the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence southwesterly along said railway to Albert Street; thence southerly along said street to Victoria Avenue; thence westerly along said avenue and its production to Lewvan Drive; thence northerly along said drive, Pasqua Street and Pasqua Street North to the unnamed road near the north boundary of Sec 24 Tp 18 R 20 W 2; thence easterly along said road to Highway No. 6; thence generally northerly along said highway to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Cupar No. 218; thence generally northerly along said limit and the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Touchwood No. 248 to Highway No. 6 south of the north boundary of Sec 30 Tp 25 R 18 W 2; thence northerly along said highway to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Big Quill No. 308; thence generally northerly along said limit to Highway No. 6; thence

northerly along said highway to the northern limit of the Rural Municipality of Prairie Rose No. 309; thence easterly along said limit and the northern limit of the rural municipalities of Big Quill No. 308 and Elfros No. 307 to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Elfros No. 307; thence southerly along said limit and the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Emerald No. 277 to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Ituna Bon Accord No. 246; thence easterly and southerly along the northerly and easterly limits of said rural municipality and the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Tullymet No. 216 to Highway No. 15; thence generally southeasterly along said highway to the westerly limit of the Village of Goodeve; thence southerly and easterly along the westerly and southerly limits of said village to Highway No. 15; thence southwesterly along said highway to the westerly limit of the Village of Fenwood; thence southerly, easterly and northerly along the westerly, southerly and easterly limits of said village to Highway No. 15; thence southeasterly along said highway to the east boundary of Sec 8 Tp 23 R 7 W 2; thence south along said boundary and the east boundary of Sec 5 Tp 23 R 7 W 2 to the north boundary of Sec 32 Tp 22 R 7 W 2; thence east and south along said boundary and the east boundary of Sec 32 Tp 22 R 7 W 2 to the north boundary of Sec 28 Tp 22 R 7 W 2; thence east and south along said boundary and the east boundary of Sec 28 Tp 22 R 7 W 2 and Sec 21 Tp 22 R 7 W 2 to Highway No. 10; thence generally southwesterly along said highway to the easterly limit of the Village of Duff; thence northerly, southwesterly and southerly along the easterly, northwesterly and westerly limits of said village to Highway No. 10; thence southwesterly along said highway to the easterly boundary of Okanese Indian Reserve No. 82 (G and K); thence southerly, westerly and northerly along the easterly, southerly and westerly boundaries of said Indian reserve to Highway No. 10; thence southwesterly along said highway to the easterly boundary of Okanese Indian Reserve No. 82 (M); thence southerly and westerly along the easterly and southerly boundaries of said Indian reserve to Highway No. 10; thence southwesterly along said highway to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Abernethy No. 186; thence generally southerly along said limit to Range Road 2100; thence generally southerly along said road to the point of commencement.

Regina—Wascana

(Population: 77,208)

(Map 2)

Consisting of those parts of the City of Regina and the Rural Municipality of Sherwood No. 159 described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Albert Street (Highway No. 6) and Highway No. 1; thence northerly along Albert Street to the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence generally northeasterly along said railway to the easterly limit of the City of Regina; thence southerly along said limit to Highway No. 1; thence easterly along said highway to the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Sherwood No. 159; thence southerly along said limit to Fifth Base Line; thence westerly along Fifth Base Line to the southerly limit of the City of Regina; thence westerly along said limit to Highway No. 1; thence westerly along said highway to the point of commencement.

Saskatoon—Grasswood

(Population: 72,010)

(Map 3)

Consisting of those parts of the City of Saskatoon and the Rural Municipality of Corman Park No. 344 described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of the Rural Municipality of Corman Park No. 344 with Highway No. 5; thence westerly and southwesterly along said highway and College Drive to McKercher Drive; thence southerly along said drive to 8th Street East; thence westerly along said street to Idylwyld Drive South; thence northerly along said drive to the South Saskatchewan River; thence generally southwesterly along said river to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Corman Park No. 344; thence easterly and northerly along the southerly and easterly limits of said rural municipality to the point of commencement.

Saskatoon—University

(Population: 76,257)

(Map 3)

Consisting of that part of the City of Saskatoon described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the South Saskatchewan River with the northerly limit of the City of Saskatoon; thence generally southeasterly and southerly along the northerly and easterly limits of said city to Highway No. 5; thence westerly and southwesterly along said highway and College Drive to McKercher Drive; thence southerly along said drive to 8th Street East; thence westerly along said street to Idylwyld Drive South; thence generally northerly along said drive to the South Saskatchewan River; thence generally northeasterly along said river to the easterly production of 33rd Street East; thence westerly along said production and 33rd Street East to Warman Road; thence generally northerly along said road and Wanuskewin Road to the northerly limit of the City of Saskatoon at approximate latitude 52°11'43"N and longitude 106°37'23"W; thence easterly along said limit to the South Saskatchewan River; thence generally northerly along said river to the point of commencement.

Saskatoon West

(Population: 76,704)

(Map 3)

Consisting of those parts of the Province of Saskatchewan and the City of Saskatoon described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Highway No. 11 with Range Road 3052; thence southerly along Range Road 3052 and Wanuskewin Road to the easterly limit of the City of Saskatoon; thence generally southerly along said limit to Wanuskewin Road at approximate latitude 52°11'43"N and longitude 106°37'23"W; thence generally southerly along said road and Warman Road to 33rd Street East; thence easterly along said street and its production to the South Saskatchewan River; thence generally southwesterly along said river to the southerly limit of the City of Saskatoon; thence southwesterly, generally northwesterly and generally northeasterly along said limit to Beam Road; thence easterly and northeasterly along said road to Marquis Drive; thence easterly along said drive to Thatcher Avenue; thence northerly along said avenue to 71st Street West; thence easterly along said street and its production to Highway No. 11 (the easterly limit of the City of Saskatoon); thence northerly and northeasterly along said highway and said limit to the point of commencement.

Souris—Moose Mountain

(Population: 73,765)

(Map 1)

Consisting of that part of the Province of Saskatchewan described as follows: commencing at the southeast corner of said province; thence west along the south boundary of said province to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Hart Butte No. 11; thence generally northerly and easterly along the westerly and northerly limits of said rural municipality to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Bengough No. 40; thence northerly, easterly and northerly along said limit to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Excel No. 71; thence generally northeasterly and generally northerly along the southerly and westerly limits of said rural municipality to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Terrell No. 101; thence westerly and generally northerly along the southerly and westerly limits of said rural municipality to the northerly limit of said rural municipality; thence easterly along the northerly limit of the rural municipalities of Terrell No. 101, Elmsthorpe No. 100 and Caledonia No. 99 to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Lajord No. 128; thence northerly along said limit and the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Edenwold No. 158 (Range Road 190) to Fifth Base Line; thence easterly along Fifth Base Line to Highway No. 48; thence easterly along said highway to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Lajord No. 128; thence easterly along the northerly limit of said rural municipality, the northerly limit of the rural municipalities of Francis No. 127 and Montmartre No. 126 and the northerly boundary of Assiniboine Indian Reserve No. 76 to the southerly production of the westerly boundary of Carry The Kettle Nakoda Indian Reserve No. 76-15; thence northerly, easterly and southerly along said production and the westerly, northerly and easterly boundaries of said Indian reserve to the northerly boundary of Assiniboine Indian Reserve No. 76; thence easterly along said boundary, Fifth Base Line and its intermittent productions to Range Road 2100; thence northerly along said road to the Qu'Appelle River; thence generally easterly and generally northeasterly along said river to the westerly boundary of Sakimay Indian Reserve No. 74-2; thence generally northeasterly and generally southeasterly along the westerly, northerly and easterly boundaries of said Indian reserve, Sakimay Indian Reserves Nos. 74-9, 74-17 and 74-12 and Shesheep Indian Reserve No. 74A to the Qu'Appelle River; thence generally easterly along said river and the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Rocanville No. 151 to the east boundary of the Province of Saskatchewan; thence south along said boundary to the point of commencement.

Yorkton—Melville

(Population: 71,270)

(Map 1)

Consisting of that part of the Province of Saskatchewan described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the east boundary of said province with the Qu'Appelle River; thence generally westerly along said river to the Village of Tantallon, including all of said village; thence westerly along said river to the easterly boundary of Shesheep Indian Reserve No. 74A; thence generally northerly, westerly and southerly along the easterly, northerly and westerly boundaries of said Indian reserve and Sakimay Indian Reserves Nos. 74-12, 74-17, 74-9 and 74-2 to the Qu'Appelle River; thence generally southwesterly along said river to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of McLeod No. 185; thence generally northerly along said limit to Highway No. 10; thence northeasterly along said highway to the southerly boundary of Okanese Indian Reserve No. 82 (M); thence easterly and northerly along the southerly and easterly boundaries of said Indian reserve to Highway No. 10; thence northeasterly along said highway to the west boundary of Okanese Indian Reserve No. 82 (G and K); thence southerly, easterly and northerly along the westerly, southerly and easterly boundary of said Indian reserve to Highway No. 10; thence northeasterly

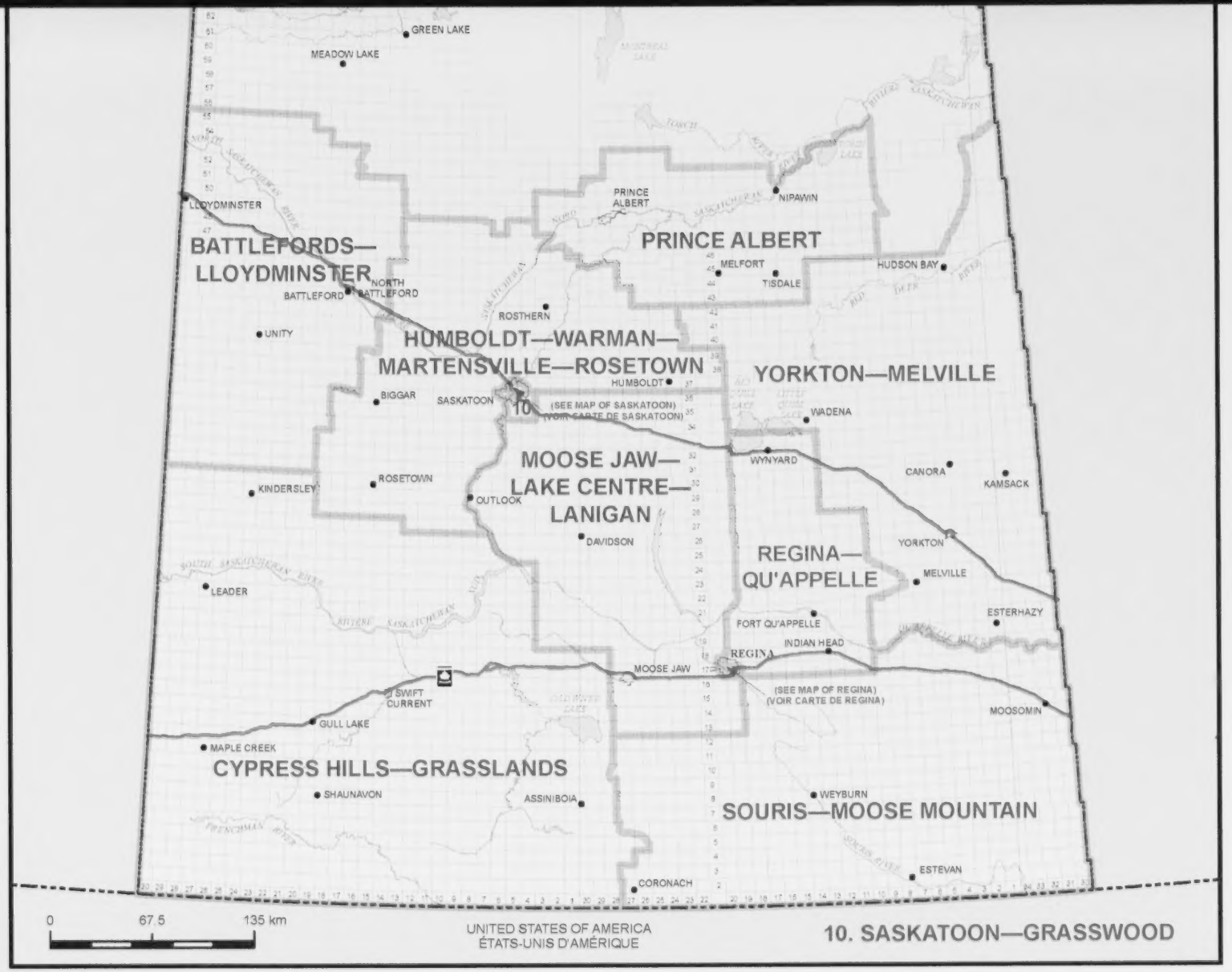
along said highway to the east boundary of Sec 21 Tp 22 R 7 W 2; thence northerly along said boundary and the east boundary of Sec 28 Tp 22 R 7 W 2 to the north boundary of Sec 28 Tp 22 R 7 W 2; thence westerly along said boundary to the east boundary of Sec 32 Tp 22 R 7 W 2; thence northerly along said boundary to the north boundary of Sec 32 Tp 22 R 7 W 2; thence westerly along said boundary to the east boundary of Sec 5 Tp 23 R 7 W 2; thence northerly along said boundary and the east boundary of Sec 8 Tp 23 R 7 W 2 to Highway No. 15; thence northwesterly along said highway to the easterly limit of the Village of Fenwood; thence southerly, westerly and northerly along the easterly, southerly and westerly limits of said village to Highway No. 15; thence northwesterly along said highway to the easterly limit of the Village of Goodeve; thence southerly, westerly and northerly along the easterly, southerly and westerly limits of said village to Highway No. 15; thence northwesterly along said highway to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Stanley No. 215; thence northerly along said limit and the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Garry No. 245 to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Foam Lake No. 276; thence westerly and northerly along the southerly and westerly limits of said rural municipality to the southerly boundary of Fishing Lake Indian Reserve No. 89; thence westerly, northerly and easterly along the southerly, westerly and northerly boundaries of said Indian reserve to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Sasman No. 336; thence northerly along said limit to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Lakeview No. 337; thence westerly along said limit and the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Lakeside No. 338 to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Lakeside No. 338; thence generally northerly along said limit and the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Spalding No. 368 to the southerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Lake Lenore No. 399; thence westerly, northerly and easterly along the southerly, westerly and northerly limits of said rural municipality to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Barrier Valley No. 397; thence easterly along said limit to the westerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Bjorkdale No. 426; thence northerly along said limit to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Bjorkdale No. 426; thence easterly along said limit, the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Porcupine No. 395 and its easterly production to Highway No. 9; thence northeasterly along said highway to the southerly boundary of Opaskwayak Cree Nation Indian Reserve No. 27A; thence generally northeasterly and northerly along the southerly and easterly boundaries of said Indian reserve to Highway No. 9; thence northeasterly along said highway to the northerly limit of the Rural Municipality of Hudson Bay No. 394; thence easterly along said limit to the east boundary of the Province of Saskatchewan; thence south along said boundary to the point of commencement.

Maps

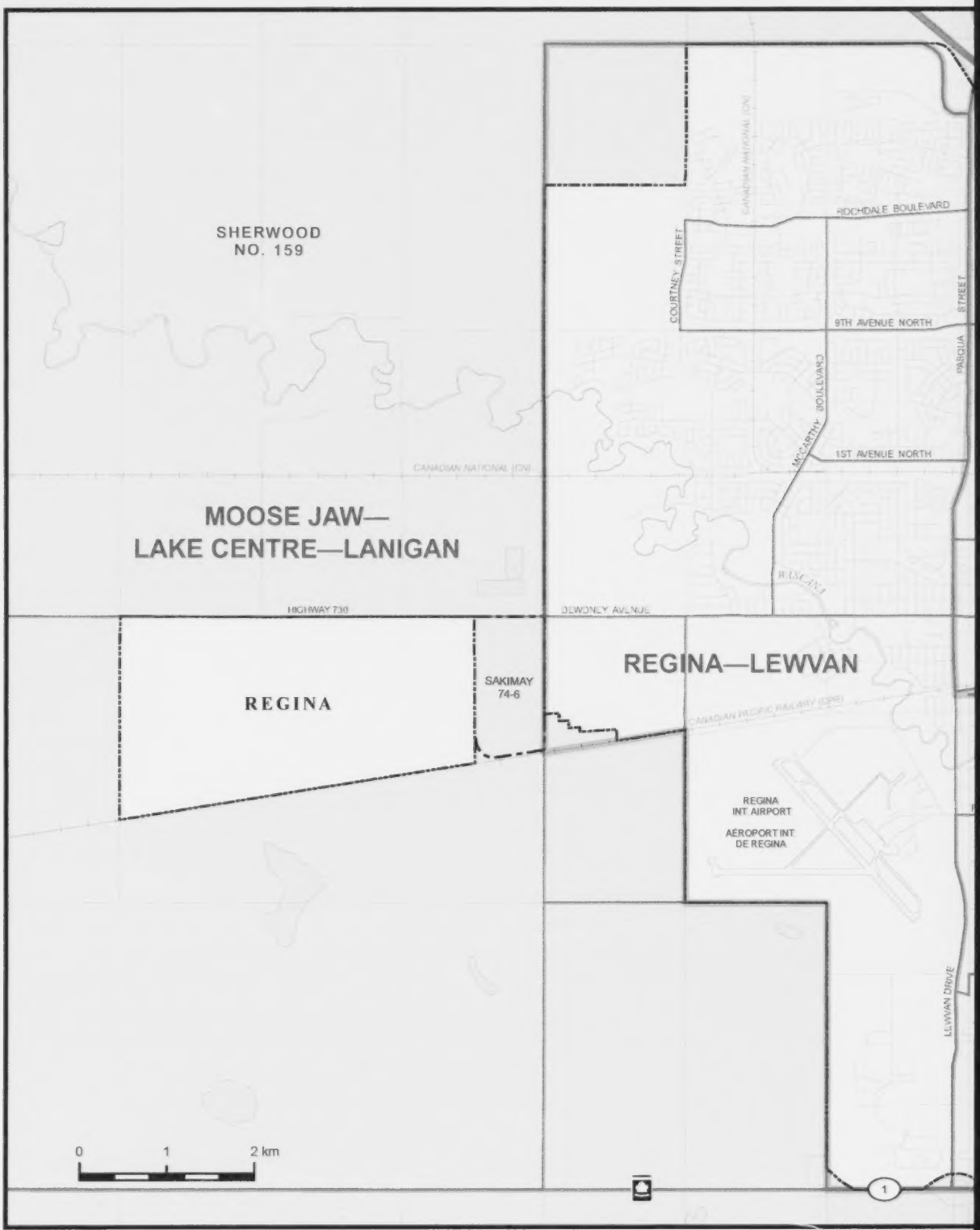
Maps

Saskatchewan (Map 1)

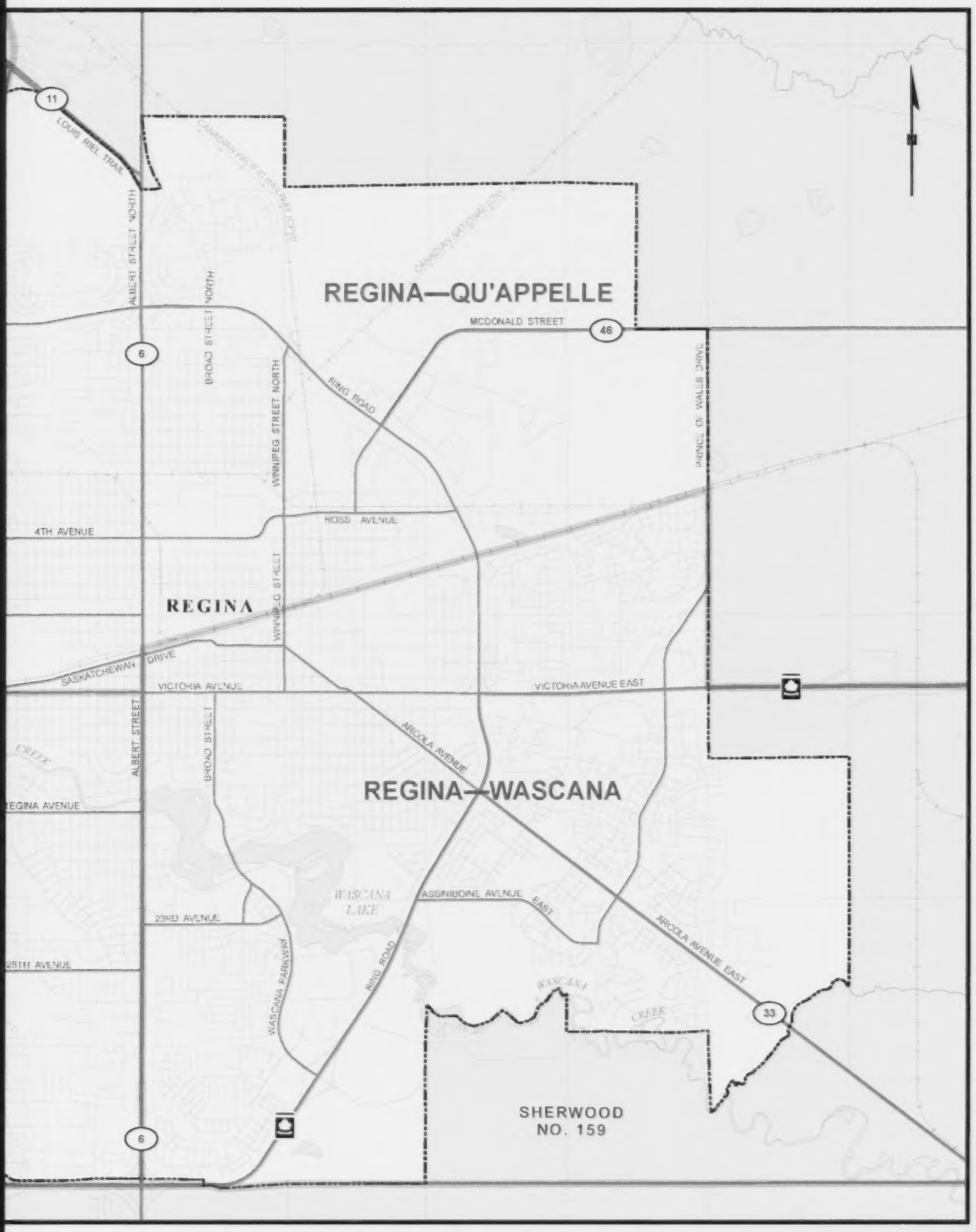
SOURCE: THE ELECTORAL GEOGRAPHY DIVISION, ELECTIONS CANADA


GREEN LAKE
MEADOW LAKE
LLOYDMINSTER
PRINCE ALBERT
NIPAWIN
BATTLEFORDS—
LLOYDMINSTER
NORTH BATTLEFORD
BATTLEFORD
PRINCE ALBERT
MELFORT
TISDALE
HUDSON BAY
ROSTHERN
UNITY
HUMBOLDT—WARMAN—
MARTENSVILLE—ROSETOWN
YORKTON—MELVILLE
HUMBOLDT
BIGGAR
SASKATOON
10
(SEE MAP OF SASKATOON)
(VOIR CARTE DE SASKATOON)
WADENA
WYNYARD
MOOSE JAW—
LAKE CENTRE—
LANIGAN
CANORA
KAMSACK
KINDERSLEY
ROSETOWN
OUTLOOK
DAVIDSON
YORKTON
REGINA—
QU'APPELLE
MELVILLE
LEADER
ESTERHAZY
FORT QU'APPELLE
INDIAN HEAD
REGINA
MOOSE JAW
(SEE MAP OF REGINA)
(VOIR CARTE DE REGINA)
SWIFT CURRENT
MOOSOMIN
GULL LAKE
MAPLE CREEK
CYPRESS HILLS—GRASSLANDS
SHAUNAVON
ASSINIBOIA
WEYBURN
SOURIS—MOOSE MOUNTAIN
ESTEVAN
CORONACH
0
67.5
135 km
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE
10. SASKATOON—GRASSWOOD

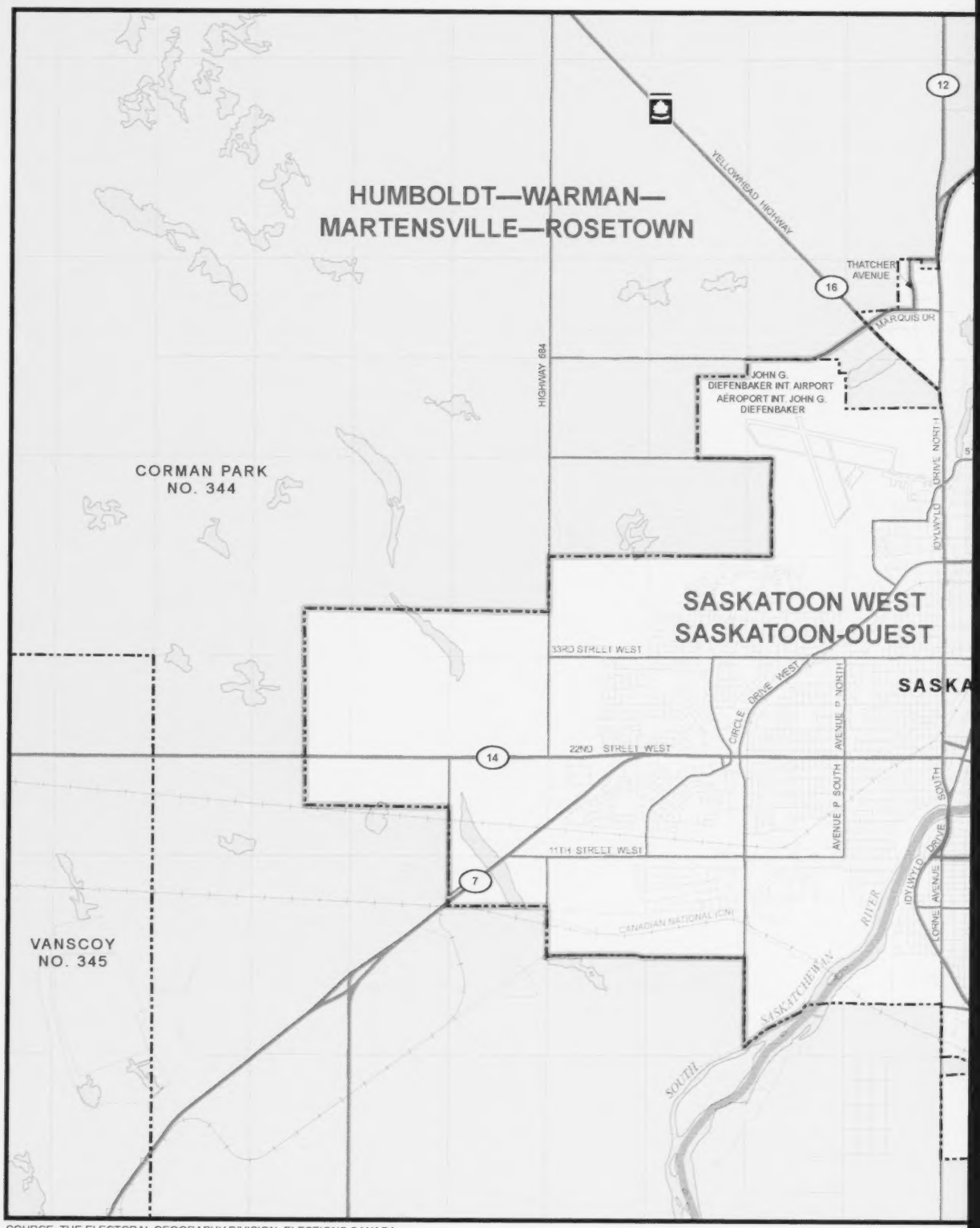
City of Regina (Map 2)



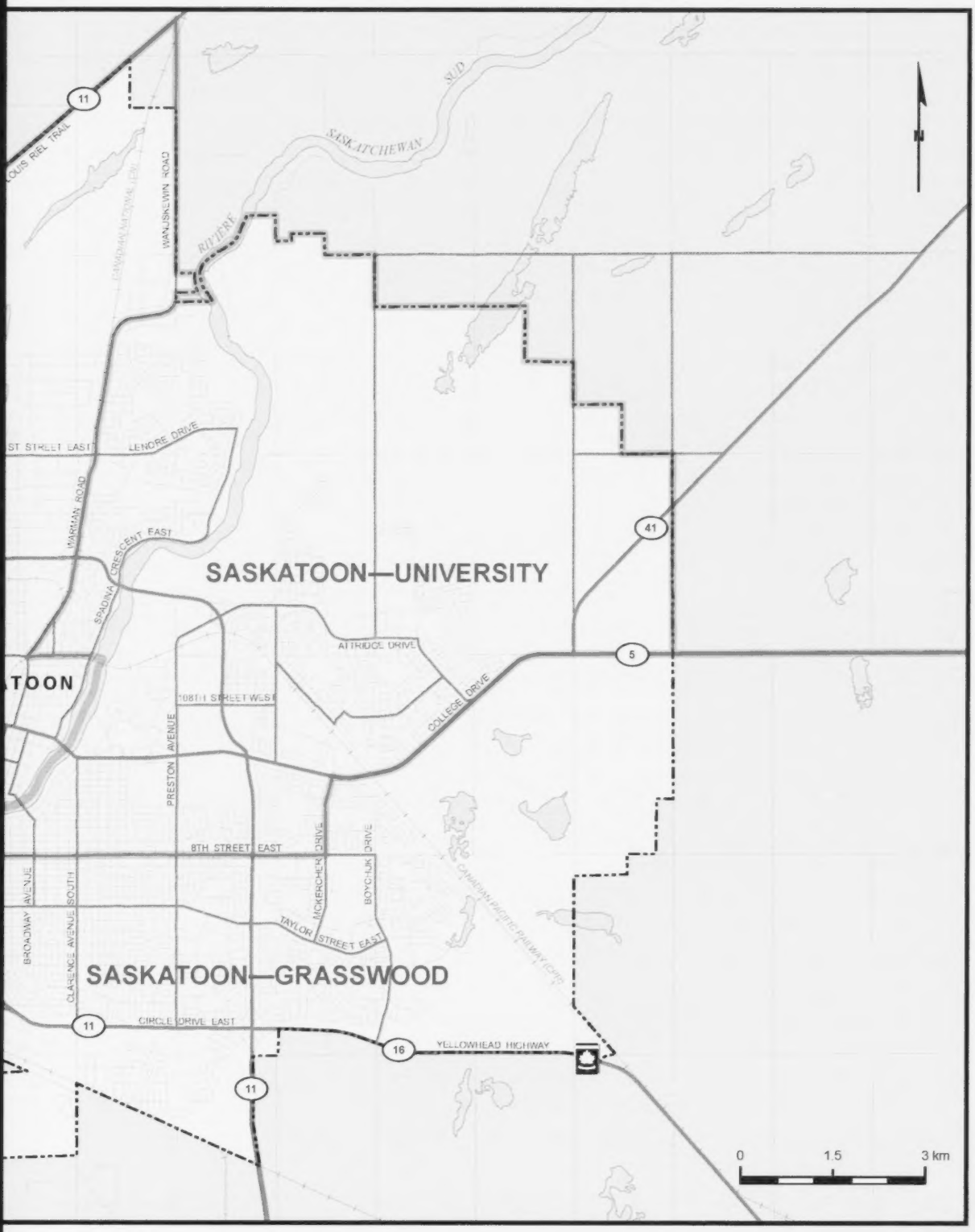
SOURCE: THE ELECTORAL GEOGRAPHY DIVISION, ELECTIONS CANADA


REGINA—QU'APPELLE
REGINA—WASCANA
SHERWOOD
NO. 159
REGINA
11
LOUIS RIEL TRAIL
ALBERT STREET NORTH
6
BROAD STREET NORTH
WINNIPEG STREET NORTH
RING ROAD
MCDONALD STREET
46
PRINCE OF WALES DRIVE
4TH AVENUE
ROSS AVENUE
WINNIPEG STREET
SASKATCHEWAN DRIVE
VICTORIA AVENUE
VICTORIA AVENUE EAST
ALBERT STREET
BROAD STREET
ARCOLA AVENUE
REGINA AVENUE
WASCANA LAKE
ASSINIBOINE AVENUE EAST
23RD AVENUE
25TH AVENUE
WASCANA PARKWAY
RING ROAD
ARCOLA AVENUE EAST
WASCANA CREEK
33
6

City of Saskatoon (Map 3)



SOURCE: THE ELECTORAL GEOGRAPHY DIVISION, ELECTIONS CANADA.


SASKATOON—UNIVERSITY
SASKATOON—GRASSWOOD
SASKATCHEWAN RIVER
WANUSKEWIN ROAD
LENORE DRIVE
WARMAN ROAD
SPADINA CRESCENT EAST
ATTRIDGE DRIVE
108TH STREET WEST
COLLEGE DRIVE
PRESTON AVENUE
8TH STREET EAST
MCKERCHER DRIVE
BOYCHUK DRIVE
TAYLOR STREET EAST
BROADWAY AVENUE
CLARENCE AVENUE SOUTH
CIRCLE DRIVE EAST
YELLOWHEAD HIGHWAY
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY (CPR)
11
41
5
16
0
1.5
3 km

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Redécoupage
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2012

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EC 90078-R (12/2012)